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AN ADDRESS

On the subject of the Report of a Committee of the House of Representatives, by OLIVER WOLCOTT, *late Secretary of the Treasury.*

(CONTINUED.)

Nor were my motives for a frank conduct, towards the legislature, less influential than those of economy. I had witnessed the cares and excessive labor, which had been accumulated upon my predecessor, merely in consequence of the misconceptions of Mr. Giles, and I knew that a question not very dissimilar in principle, was then under consideration relative to the expences of the insurrection.

But notwithstanding the explicit information to Mr. Fitzsimons, who prepared the bills for making the appropriations, and though a number of members of congress were acting under impressions that the expenditures for suppressing the insurrection were not strictly authorized, yet no modification of the laws on the subject of appropriations, was introduced; except that in the act making provision for the redemption of the public debt, a clause was inserted, that no appropriation for the current service should continue in force for more than two years after the year in which it was made, unless a longer duration was specially assigned by the law. Even this limitation upon the validity of acts of appropriation originated in a recommendation of my predecessor, Mr. Hamilton.

The construction of the treasury department, not having been formally ratified by congress, I presented the question respecting specific appropriations, to the consideration of the committee of ways and means, in a report dated the 19th of May, 1796. This report was accompanied with an estimate for the service of the war department, and concluded in the following terms, being nearly the same which had been adopted in the note Mr to Fitzsimons:

"TO PREVENT FUTURE MISCONCEPTION, *and for the immediate information of the committee*, I think proper to observe, that by far the greatest part of the expenditures, for the military department, are found, *by experience*, to be unsusceptible of that particular distribution which is observed in the issue of monies for other objects; of course it has been the usage of the treasury to open the accounts with the war department, under more general heads. Unless this mode of proceeding is continued, excessive appropriations and advances will be necessary, and an extraordinary risk will be incurred by the public.

"It follows, that appropriations for military purposes, ought to be considered as general grants of such sums; as the public service is found to require, to be issued according to exigencies, and applied and accounted for according to law."

Mr. Gallatin was a member of the committee of ways and means, to which this report was addressed; and on the 1st of June, 1796, the following resolution was adopted by the house of representatives, in consequence of his motion: "Resolved, that the secretary of the treasury be directed to lay before this house, within the first week of the next session of congress, a statement of the monies expended for the military establishment, for each calendar year, from the establishment of the present government, to the 1st day of January, 1796, distinguishing the sums expended under each of the heads for which specific appropriations have been made; and also, a statement of the expenditure attending the militia, in their expedition to the western counties of Pennsylvania, under the several heads for which specific appropriations were made."

In the autumn of the year 1796, before a report could be made, in compliance with this resolution, a volume was committed to the press, compiled by Mr. Gallatin, principally from public documents, which had been printed by the direction of congress, entitled, "*A Sketch of the Finances of the United States.*"

In this work, Mr. Gallatin referred to my report of the 17th of May, 1796, before recited, and commented thereon, in the following manner: "It would seem, that if those appropriations, namely, the appropriations for the military establishment, are considered by the treasury department, as general grants, to be issued according to exigences; that, or some other executive department, is to judge; and if, therefore, the monies *specifically* appropriated to one head of service are applied to another head, they are not applied and accounted for pursuant, but *contrary to law*. Such a mode is undoubtedly liable to great *abuses; it deceives the legislature*, who, when appropriating one hundred thousand dollars for the defensive protection of the frontiers, did not think that the treasury would assume a power to apply them to the quarter master, or any other department; *it deprives the legislature of any controul*, not only over the distribution of monies amongst the several heads of service, *but even over the total sum to be expended.*"

Speaking of the expenditures for suppressing the insurrection, Mr. Gallatin observed: "Another *irregularity* has once taken place on an *extraordinary occasion*. Although the president of the United States *was authorised to call out the militia, in order to suppress insurrection, no monies were appropriated for that service. When the western insurrection took place*, until congress had covered the expenditures of the expedition, by an appropriation made only on the 31st, of December, 1794, the expenses were defrayed out of the monies appropriated for the military establishment."—But as the *militia, called out to suppress an insurrection, make no part of the military establishment*, the expences attending such a call *were not amongst the various objects enumerated in the law*, making appropriations for the military establishment: the only item, applicable to militia, being expressly confined to the defensive protection of the frontiers. The monies, drawn from the treasury, on that occasion, were paid out of a fund, appropriated for other and distinct purposes;—*they were not drawn agreeable to the constitution, in consequence of any appropriation made by law.* It might have been a defect in the law authorizing the expense, not to have provided the means, but that defect *should have been remedied*, by the only competent authority, *by convening congress.*

"The necessity of the measure may, in the mind of the executive, have superseded every other consideration; the popularity of the transaction *may have thrown a veil over its illegality; but it should by no means be drawn hereafter as a precedent.*"

Although many reflections are suggested by the authoritative style of these remarks, yet it is sufficient for the present purpose to observe, that strange and unexpected consequences have followed the official communications, which I have recited. Two reports had been made, in successive years, each addressed to the committees, entrusted with preparing the bills for making appropriations; a *practice* of the treasury was mentioned, with the *reasons*, on which it was founded; it was declared to be the object of these reports, "*to prevent future misconception*," and to obtain the "*sense of the legislature*," *on a litigated question*; yet notwithstanding this practice was thus avowed, and appears to have been known only in consequence of a *voluntary disclosure*, it has, by a gentleman, who has since been appointed my successor, been represented *as an abuse, as contrary to law*, as calculated *to deceive the legislature*, and to *deprive that body of any controul not only over the distribution of monies, amongst the several heads of service, but even over the total sum to be expended.* Still more strange, a committee of the house of representatives has referred to one of these reports *not to justify the practice*, therein mentioned but *merely as evidence of the existence of a practice*, deemed liable to *exception!*

On the 9th of December 1796, *during the first week of the session of congress*, I transmitted four statements, exhibiting the appropriations and expenditures for the War department, from the establishment, of the government to the close of the year 1795. These statements were prepared, in obedience to the resolution moved by Mr. Gallatin on the first of June 1796, and before recited. A laborious revision of all the accounts had been found necessary, and several clerks in the offices of the register of the treasury and accountant of the war department, had been employed on this business, during nearly the whole recess of congress. These statements, with explanatory observations by the officers, were printed for the use of congress, and they fully confirmed the representation in the reports of February 25th, 1795, and 17th of May, 1796.

On the 16th of December, 1796, a committee of ways and means, consisting of sixteen members was appointed; it was the duty of this committee "to inquire into the state of the public debt, of "the revenue, & of *the expenditures*, and to report from time to time their opinion thereon." Mr. Gallatin was one of this committee; he had just published a volume, in which the practice of the treasury had been represented as illegal; three distinct reports had placed the controverted question, completely in the view of the legislature; yet notwithstanding these circumstances, the appropriations were made according to established precedents; and no intimation was given that the legislature considered the construction of the treasury, as illegal, or, in any manner, improper.

On the 28th of March, 1798, the house of representatives resolved, "That the secretary of war be directed to lay before the house a statement, *in detail*, of the expenditure and application of the monies, appropriated by law for the subsistence of the army, and for the quarter master department; the Indian department; bounties; the defensive protection of the frontiers, and all the contingent expences of the war department for the year 1797, from which have resulted the deficiences, by him stated, in his estimate of the 29th of January last, to the amount of the two respective sums of one hundred and fourteen thousand one hundred and sixty-five dollars and ninety-five cents, and fifty thousand dollars;—that he include, in the said statement, an estimate of the number of rations, which have been issued, during the same year, at the several posts and garrisons respectively; and that he also arrange, under a number of general heads, the different expenditures, incurred in the quarter master department, Indian department, and for contingent expenses of the war department respectively."

To satisfy the objects of this resolution, it was necessary for the secretary of war to have recourse to the office of the secretary of the treasury. A statement was accordingly prepared and transmitted, by my direction, which exhibited, *in detail, every warrant, with the purpose for which it was issued.* Knowing, however, that the sums issued to subordinate agents had not been, and could not be, invariably applied to the purposes originally contemplated, I accompanied the accounts with the following observations.

"It is not in my power to class the expenditures, incurred in the quarter master department, under particular heads, as many of the accounts are unsettled. I have, however, given a detail of the purposes, for which the monies were required, as expressed in the warrents to the treasurer.

"But though I have done all in my power to confine the expenditures within the limits of the specific appropriations, I am confident, that results will appear on the settlement of the accounts very different from the accounts detailed in my office. Of the monies advanced under the head of subsistence, supplies have been purchased, which have been issued to Indians—stores destined to one use at the time of purchase, have been applied to another—the public agents, especially those at a distance from the seat of government, are frequently governed more by the real or apparent urgency of the service, than by considerations, which have reference to the form of their accounts.

"*I mention these things* TO PREVENT FUTURE MISCONSTRUCTION OF MY CONDUCT, *and that there may be a due understanding of the circumstances, under which the account now presented has been framed.*"

At the time this report was made, and which was printed for the use of Congress, a bill was on its passage in the house of representatives, which had been previously reported by the committee of ways and means: Mr. Gallatin was a member of this committee, and the bill contained the principle for which he had contended: this was proposed to be effected by a clause, declaring that the *specific sums* mentioned in the bill, *should be solely applied to the objects for which they were respectively designated.* This bill passed the house without debate on the principle in question, and, as I presume, without observation of the new clause. The senate, however, refused to concur in the *proposed innovation*, and on a question for introducing an amendment, to render the bill conformable to established precedents, two senators only, Mr. Mason and Mr. Tazewell, of Virginia, voted in the negative. On reconsideration, the house of representatives, *after solemn debate*, concurred in the amendments of the senate, *and thereby, as I contend, expressly and understandingly* SANCTIONED *the construction and practice of the treasury.* Mr. Elmendorf, one of the committee of investigation, voted with the minority of the house on this occasion.

It is not necessary for me to prove, that the construction and practice of the treasury were *originally free from doubt*: it is certain, that the practical interpretation was principally to be defended, by shewing that a different construction would produce absurd or mischevious consequences. It was on this ground that legislative explanations were requested. The political adversaries of the former administrations were not wanting in perseverance; they surely, in their writings and debates, availed themselves of every proper opportunity of establishing their rules of interpretation; now that they have acquired the power, it may be proper, that their conduct should be governed by the principles formerly professed; if the public interests will permit, I shall not be displeased to see the result of a fair experiment; to be fair, it will be necessary, however, that the experiment be made when a considerable body of troops is forming, or in the field; or in a season of extensive military and navl apreparations: but surely no rule of justice will give to these principles a retrospective operation, injurious to the reputation of men, whose official conduct was avowedly governed by opposite maxims.

According to principles contended for by the committee, many of the laws heretofore enacted, were utterly unsusceptible of execution. Reflection, aided by experience, has I believe, at length induced Mr. Gallatin to adopt the same opinion; for though he has recommended "that it be enacted by a general law, *that every distinct sum* appropriated by any law, *for an object distinctly specified in the law*, shall be applicable *only to that object*," yet he has at the same time observed, that "*as laws can be executed only* so far as they are *practicable*, and as *unavoidable deviations* will promote a general relaxation, it will be *expedient* in the several appropriation laws, *especially for the War and Navy Departments* NOT TO SUBDIVIDE THE APPROPRIATIONS, BEYOND WHAT IS SUBSTANTIALLY USEFUL AND NECESSARY."

The feelings, which a collective consideration of the report of the committee, and this part of the communication of Mr. Gallatin, are calculated to excite, will be most properly expressed by a virtuous community. All candid men will perceive that *principles never recognized, and always disavowed*, are, with the utmost rigor, applied to *past* transactions of an administration, *which has retired*—to the transactions of a period, of great difficulty, *when preparations of all kinds, for the public defence were progressing with activity*: they will, at the same time, perceive that the *future* application of the *same principles*, in a period of *profound quiet*, and in respect to *reduced establishments*, IS DEPRECATED by the present administration; the justice of the public will not permit, that men, who have served their country, in conspicuous stations, should be dishonored for a course of conduct, which their successors have *proposed to pursue*, under a change of the most *unessential forms*; it must pronounce that the report of the committee is founded on a fallacious and untenable principle; that the repeated and explicit representations to the legislature, which have been recited; the tacit approbation, which may be inferred from their silence, which may be inferred from their silence, during several successive years, and the formal sanction of both Houses of Congress, to propositions which expressly involved the question under consideration, afford a complete justification of the former administration.

2d. The committee have observed, that "some *irregularities* are stated to have occurred, where monies have been advanced upon the simple application of the secretary of the treasury, by letter, without the formality of a warrant, and sometimes even without a previous appropriation; but in these cases, the *irregularity* has been afterwards covered by subsequent warrants and appropriations, and the committee do not discover, that it has been productive of any injurious consequences to the United States."

It is satisfactory to find it admitted, that the numerous payments to and from the treasury, have been so conducted, that *no loss, or confusion*, has ensued. I trust that this will be considered by the public as decisive proof, that the deviations, from the *forms approved by the committee*, have not been very important:—It is no bad evidence of the propriety of a practice, that it has *uniformly* produced correct results. It is however true, that it has been the practice for the secretary of the treasury, to direct payments and remittances to be made, by letters to the treasurer, and afterwards to cover the payments by warrants. This mode has been almost universal in respect to disbursements at a distnce from the seat of government, I do not understand that it is meant to be alledged, that monies have been advanced *from the treasury* without an appropriation:—It is however certain, that monies have been frequently thus advanced, by *banks*, and *by collectors* and *supervisors*, on letters from the secretary of the treasury. These modes of payment are particularly described in a report made in May 1794, by a committe of the house of representatives, appointed to examine the state of the treasury, in consequence of propositions offered by Mr. Giles. This report was the result of a laborious and systematic enquiry.—I declare without fear of contradiction, from any quarter, that this report was satisfactory to congress and that it has been ever considered as evidence, that the business of the treasury was corrected and prudently conducted. No practice, therein described can be justly questioned.

The instances in which monies have been advanced by banks, or applied by collectors, to the public service, have been, in cases where the expenditure *was authorized by law*, and (when no appropriation existed) where the *public faith effectually obliged congress to make such appropriation.* I can now recollect but one exception, in a case of urgent necessity, of no great amount, and which was in a few months sanctioned by law:—It has frequently happened that protracted debates on important questions, or other causes, have delayed the provisions for the current service, for several months, *after the commencement of the year*;—the delay was frequently very inconvenient, and always increased the labour and responsibility of the officers of the treasury;—the manner, in which payments were made in such cases *was perfectly understood*—I believe I am not mistaken, in my recollection, that the compensations of the members of the legislature have sometimes been thus uniformly advanced. It is not the extreme of rigour, at this period, when the committee are doubtless satisfied that the future operations of the treasury will not be influenced by precedents, deemed liable to exception, to describe a well known usage, which has been productive of no injurious consequences, and which was founded on a respectful confidence in congress, by the offensive appellation of an "*irregularity?*"

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

FROM THE RECORDER.

Richmond, Sept. 22d, 1802.

SIR,

In the summer of 1798, you attended my family in Philadelphia, as a Physician. I intreat you to mention in a letter to me, whether you perceived in any person there, symptoms of a complaint, which it is hardly decent to name. You were the only medical gentleman, who was called in. I can, therefore, make this appeal to you, and to you only.—The office may be disagreeable, but justice, as well as friendship, requires the performance of that duty. I shall also thank you for saying whether, at any period of our acquaintance, you had reason for believing that such a complaint had been communicated to me, or to any person belonging to me, in any manner whatever. If any medical practitioner in Philadelphia knows any thing of such a circumstance, if he will give the date, and other particulars, with *his name annexed*, he will afford me an eminent gratification.

I not only request as an act of friendship, but I think myself entitled to demand, as an act of *justice*, that you will give your opinion on the case. I chuse to address you through the medium of the press, in preference to a *manuscript letter by post*, because *I have no confidential communication, or qualification*, to make or to solicit. On this subject, *I am all open.*

I should be equally gratified by hearing from any respectable citizen of Philadelphia what he is acquainted with concerning any theft of *mahogany*, or, as Duane has recently explained, a theft of *wood.*

I have invariably considered Dr. Reynolds, as a gentleman of veracity, of probity, and of firmness. Upon this ground, I have a right to expect his answer. His silence must admit of an unfavorable construction. It is therefore necessary that Dr. Reynolds should speak out. The secrecy and delicacy, which may be required from a professional man, must give way to the request of his alledged *patient.* What the supreme being, and his own conscience dictate, I invite, I welcome, I solicit Dr. Reynolds to say; and, if I did not consider him as my personal friend, I might add that I *defy* his utmost assertions. But, between one honest man, and another, there is no room for such language.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
James T. Callender.

DR. JAMES REYNOLDS,
Philadelphia.

September 13th, 1802.

I DO forewarn any person or persons, from harbouring my WIFE and CHILDREN. I also do forewarn any person or persons from crediting her, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting.

PLEASANT CARTHRIGHT,
New-Kent County.

From the Gazette of the United States.

TOM PAINE,

INVITED TO THIS COUNTRY BY HIS RIGHT WORTHY AND AFFECTIONATE FRIEND,

T. JEFFERSON.

NO. II.

That we may have a more ample view of the whole ground on which we have entered, we shall here insert the extract from Mr. Jefferson's letter to Paine, as we find it published in the London papers.

'You expressed a wish in your letter to return to America by a national ship; Mr. Dawson who brings over the treaty, and who will present you this letter, is charged with orders to the captain of the Maryland to receive and accommodate you back if you can be ready to depart at such a short warning. You will, in general, find us returned to sentiments worthy of former times; in these it will be your glory to have steadily laboured, and with as much effect as any living. That you may live long to continue your useful labours, and reap the reward in the thankfulness of nations, is my sincere prayer. Accept the assurances of my high esteem, and affectionate attachment.

TH. JEFFERSON.'

Let us now enquire what Paine has done to merit all this applause, esteem and affection from a man in Mr. Jefferson's station. Following the order of our exposition, we will first attempt to shew what services Paine has rendered to Jefferson, in his *Exertions to destroy the Reputation of Washington, and with it the Administration of our Government.*

As Paine's insolent letter to General Washington, while President of the United States, is probably not in the hands of many honest men, and as we write for them alone, we shall extract a few such passages as will serve to give some notion of the spirit of that performance. It is dated at Paris, July 30th, 1796. The copy which we have before us was printed the same year at the press of the Aurora, the only one in America at that time sufficiently prostituted to enter with such zeal into the views of Paine and Jefferson.

The following passage is taken from the 5th page

'I declare myself opposed to almost the whole of your administration; for I know it to have been *deceitful* if not even *perfidious*.'

We wish to have it understood at the outset that we shall not insult the honesty nor the good sense of the American people by entering into a vindication of the character of Washington against the slanders of Mr. Paine and Mr. Jefferson. We conceive that nothing more is necessary to make these slanders recoil upon their own heads than to shew that they are the authors of them. With this conviction we proceed to enquire into Mr. Jefferson's conduct as to "*almost the whole*" of General Washington's administration, and to compare it with the sentiments of Paine as expressed above.

It should be remarked here, that nothing which Jefferson now says, or has recently said about the "bright constellations which have gone before him"—or about our "first and greatest revolutionary character, whose pre-eminent services have entitled him to the first place in his country's love, and destined for him the fairest page in the volume of faithful history," can now be admitted for any other purpose than out of his own mouth to condemn him.—It will appear, before we have done with him, that he has long possessed that happy versatility which is here manifested and which has generally enabled him, with much ostentation to abandon and denounce a base enterprize, after finding that it could be no longer prosecuted with any hope of success.

Mr. Jefferson could mourn, nay, weep outright with pure extacy of grief, over the tomb of the departed Washington, after it was found that the people stubbornly retained their affection and veneration for their political father, in spite of his National Gazette, and even his own dear *Prospect before Us.*

He also found himself immoderately in love with the Constitution, after all his efforts to prevent the state of Virginia from adopting it had proved fruitless.

Rather than lose his office as Secretary of State he even wrote an official letter to Genet reproaching him for his treasonable opposition to the administration, after it had been fully ascertained that the people would not suffer themselves to be separated from their government.

As this affair with Genet forms one of the most prominent features in the opposition of Mr. Jefferson's faction to the administration of Washington, it may be worth while to spend a little time in enquiring what proof it furnishes of Mr. Jefferson's co-operation with his friend Paine in this particular.

It is not yet forgotten that this Genet was sent to the United States from the *French Republic*, so called, for the sole and express purpose of involving us in their nefarious revolution; that before he was acknowledged by our government, he attempted to grant commissions to our citizens to co-operate with the French; that in one of his official communications he boasted of being a minister to the *People* of the United States, as distinguished from the *government*, that he had, by acclamation, been received by the *Sovereign People* and *fraternally* recognized before the diplomatic forms had been fulfilled with respect to him at Philadelphia; and that when General Washington issued his proclamation of neutrality, by which the peace and the existence of this government were preserved, this Genet, the *confidential* correspondent of Mr. Jefferson, impudently and treasonably appealed to the people, calling upon them to abandon their Washington and their government, and to throw themselves into the protecting, the fraternal arms of that dear *republic*, of which Bonaparte is now president.

At this period Mr. Jefferson, secretary of State, had a paper called *the National Gazette*, published almost in his office, at least, by a confidential clerk in his office who enjoyed a sinecure salary of 600 dollars a year out of the public treasury. This paper, during the whole period of its publication (for it ceased as soon as Mr. Jefferson went out of office, after perceiving that the people would not desert Washington to follow himself and Genet) abounded with the most gross and treasonable productions against the administration. At this period, while the scales hung in dubious suspense between Washington and national independence on one side, and Jefferson, Genet, and French fraternity on the other; while it was yet awfully doubtful into which scale the *Sovereign People*, who had been flattered and appealed to against their government, would throw their weight, at this dreadful crisis, when the hopes of Mr. Jefferson's faction were at the height, and the friends of government were beginning to despare, namely, on the 10th of July 1793, we find the following publication in the National Gazette. It is extracted merely as a specimen of the general spirit of the paper, and as affording one instance of the impatience and indignation which Mr. Jefferson and his sect felt at the continued *tyranny* of the President, and his persevering resistance to *the will of Genet*. This patriotic paragraph is couched in the following terms.

"The minister of France, I HOPE, will 'act with FIRMNESS and with SPIRIT: 'the PEOPLE are his friends, or the friends 'of France, and HE will have nothing to 'apprehend; for *as yet* the PEOPLE are 'the sovereign of the United States. Too 'much *complacency* is an *injury* done to his 'cause, for as every advantage is already 'taken of France, further *condescension* 'may lead to further abuses. If one of the 'leading features of OUR GOVERNMENT is PUSILLANIMITY, when the 'British lion shews his teeth, let *France* 'and her minister act as becomes the dignity and justice of THEIR cause.'

Let this extract, with the circumstances, be candidly weighed, and see if it does not furnish a very intelligible response to the declaration of Paine. Can you not, in this, very distinctly hear Mr. Jefferson pronounce, "*I also declare myself opposed to almost the whole of your administration?*"

Now for Mr. Jefferson's scandalous and cowardly dissimulation.

After all these means, added to Jefferson's own *confidential* correspondence with Genet, had failed of success, and the people, from one end of the continent to the other, were pouring in addresses to the Executive assuring him of their fidelity and attachment, and loading the intriguing foreigner and his treasonable abettors with honest imprecations; when every effort to alienate the people from the government had been exerted in vain, and the people were found firm to their integrity; then it was that Mr. Jefferson found it convenient, for the sake of retaining his office, to give himself up to the views of the administration, and wrote an official letter to Genet, full of high toned sentiments of independence. To this Genet returned an official answer interspersed with bitter and contemptuous reproaches for his duplicity, which to this day must sting him to the very soul, if that soul contains a spark of honour or integrity. "YOU," says Genet (*ta Brute*) even "YOU are *made* to reproach me &c.—after having INITIATED ME INTO MYSTERIES which have inflamed my hatred against all those who aspire to absolute power."

Genet does not quit him here. After speaking awhile upon the general state of affairs, he again warms with indignation at the mean duplicity of a man who could encourage him and *initiate him into mysteries*, while it remained doubtful which side the country would espouse, and could *render himself the generous instrument* (to use Genet's words) of the government, as soon as the doubt was removed, the minister again breaks out in the following cutting and sarcastic sneers; "It was not in MY character to *speak, as some people do*, in one way, and *act* in another; to have an OFFICIAL *language, and a language* CONFIDENTIAL." Here, democrats, is a flattering picture of your president, drawn by one of your former favourites, whom you "received *fraternally* and *recognized* before the diplomatic forms had been fulfilled with respect to him at Philadelphia." Contemplate and admire it at your leisure.

One instance more, and we will dismiss this point. In the affair of Gallatin's whiskey-insurrection, according to the account given in Fauchet's intercepted letter to his government, the *republicans*, particularly, as Fauchet says, the governor of Pennsylvania, the secretary of the state, Mr. Dallas, who was rendered worthy of some attention by the influence he possessed in the popular society of Philadelphia and through it, in those of other parts of the country and many others, with RANDOLPH at their head, were *balancing to decide on their party.*—RANDOLPH at their head—for says he, "JEFFERSON, on whom the patriots cast their eyes to succeed the President, had foreseen these crises and prudently retired, to avoid making a figure AGAINST HIS INCLINATION, in scenes *the secret of which will soon or late be brought to light*:"—that is to say in plainer language, if plainer can be found, to avoid appearing, as he must have done, had he continued Secretary of State till the insurrection broke out, *against his inclination*, in opposition to his friends Gallatin, Dallas, and the other whiskey *republicans* on whom he must depend for his election to the Presidency. Jefferson thus foreseeing those crises (which, by the way, were not at that time foreseen by honest men) and having *prudently* retired, his successor in office, Randolph, Secretary of State, became also his *ostensible* successor as leader of the party opposed to "*almost the whole*" of Washington's administration. "Two or three days before the proclamation was published," continues Fauchet, "and of course before the cabinet had resolved on its measures, *Mr. Randolph* came to see me with an air of great eagerness, and made the overtures of which I have given you an account in my number 6. *Thus, with some* THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS, the [French] republic could have decided on CIVIL WAR or *peace!* Thus the consciences of the *pretended patriotics* of America have already their prices! What will be the old age of the government if it is thus early decrepit!"

'As soon as it was decided,' continues 'Fauchet, that the French republic PURCHASED no men to do their duty, 'there were to be seen individuals, about 'whose conduct the government could 'at least *form uneasy conjectures*, giving 'themselves up, with a *scandalous ostentation* to its views, and even seconding its 'declarations."

Can Mr. Jefferson without confusion, even at this distant day, look in the face of the ringleader of that insurrection, raised by himself to one of the most important offices in the government, and hear these sentences repeated? Are these the men about whose *republican virtues* we hear so much? When they found that the French republic would PURCHASE no men to carry on the insurrection, then it was that they gave themselves up with *scandalous ostentation* to the views of the government, and even seconded its declarations.

With such facts as these staring us in the face can it be difficult to account for Mr. Jefferson's high esteem and affectionate attachment to Paine, who so forcibly and so seasonably declared his opposition to the administration of Washington?

[TO BE CONTINUED]

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13.

IMPORTANT.

Copy of a Decree of the Viceroy of Buenos Ayres, respecting foreign vessels, contained in a letter from the River la Plate, dated 16th June.

All those vessels which have brought cargoes, shall not be permitted to load. Their respective causes shall go through a regular course of law, that they may suffer the penalties they have incurred. All those that have arrived after the 11th of March ult. shall depart as they came, as well as all that exceed 500 tons burthen, which may have arrived previous thereto. Those that have arrived in ballast (under contract) consigned to the Merchants who have permission to export the produce of negroes in foreign vessels previous to the 11th of March, will be permitted to load, but they shall not commence until the 11th August, in order to give time to the Spanish vessels that are in port to load.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the Constellation, dated May 24th, 1802, at sea.

"On the 18th inst. we arrived off Algiers, and made the signal for our Consul to come on board which he did. Mr O'Brien informs, that on the 8th inst, an Algerine frigate of 44 guns ran along side a Portuguese frigate of the same force, fired a broadside into her, boarded and carried her with the loss of 32 men, the Portuguese having, in killed and wounded 72 men; among the former were the captain and first lieutenant, The Portuguese was thrown entirely off his guard, by the Algerine's having American colours, and his not having the least idea of meeting an Algerine in that place, being five leagues distant from Gibraltar and two from the Spanish shore.

It is, however, a great disgrace to the Portuguese navy, to be surprised in that manner, as no dependence ought to be placed in colours.—O'Brien also informs that Spain in order to avoid a war threatened by the Algerines has very recently consented to pay to Algiers the enormous sum of two millions of dollars, and to alter her national colours—This, with the capture of the Portugese frigate has so elated the Algerines that our Consul says he expects the Dey will shortly, and at an unguarded moment declare war against the U. States—I hope he may, and that we may have the honour of battering their towns about their ears. They will find in us a nation far superior to either Spain or Portugal in the arts of war. By making them feel our power we should render the U. States feared and respected by these Barbarians, and insure safety to the lives and property of our citizens in those seas.—Enclosed is an account Mr. O'Brien gives us of the strength of the Regency of Algiers.

A correct list of the Marine of Algiers.

			GUNS.
No. 1	Frigate, Algerine built, coppered		48
2	American	do. do.	34
3	A xebec Algerine	do. do.	34
4	do.	do. do.	30
5	do.	do. do.	24
6	do.	do. do.	26
7	A Polacre Greek built,		22
8	do.	do. do.	18
9	A brig U. S. built, coppered,		22
10	schr. do.	do. do.	26
11	do. do.	do. do.	18
12	do. do.	do. do.	16
13	A Carlasdui ha Corfica built,		10
14	A small xebec, repairing		—
15	A Polacre Greek built (coaster)		6

Algiers has about 50 gun boats; half of the number could be got in order in about a month. They have about 200 sails of coasters with lattine sails, each 20 or 30 tons. There are about 4,000 Turkey, about 6,000 half Turks, and with difficulty they could raise 50,000 Militia or rabble. —This regency has 50 or 60 Millions of Dols and has in chained captivity 1500 christians, and is permitted to be a licenced plunderer of all Europe.

(Signed) RICHARD O'BRIEN,

Extract of a letter from the same, dated Tunis Bay, June 2, 1802.

"We brought with us presents from our government to the Bey of Tunis, they consisted of four muskets and four pair of pistols, surpassing for workmanship and elegance any thing you can almost imagine, being inlaid with gold and sham diamonds. You may suppose they were elegant, when I tell you that one of the muskets cost £800 sterling, the cost of the whole amounting to upwards of £7000 sterling. The Bey was much pleased with these presents, and observed to our Consul that they were worthy of a Prince. The Enterprize arrived here last evening from Tripoli. They tell us that there are four Swedish frigates and one American (the Boston) cruizing of Tripoli, and blockading the port so that nothing can either go in or out. The Tripolitans are in a state of starvation, and will probably be willing to come to any terms, in the course of a few weeks.

"Yesterday we had the gratification of walking over the ruins of the celebrated city of Carthage, Mr. Eaton, American Consul, and captain Murray, being of the party. We were shewn the plain on which Regulus, the first Roman that entered Africa in a hostile manner, fought his celebrated battle, and also the plain where Scipio and Hannibal fought a pitched battle. We saw the remains of many of the ancient temples and city walls. But what remains more perfect than any thing else, is an aqueduct by which water was brought into the city from a mountain, by a route of seventy miles. We all dined together in one of the reservoirs, after fatiguing ourselves by walking over the ruins. I expect we shall sail to-morrow for Tripoli."

Extract of a letter from an officer of the Constellation, dated Tunis Bay, June 2, 1802.

"I suppose, that the affair of a Tunisian vessel being plundered by some of the crew of the Enterprize will be much misrepresented. With the view of removing any unfavourable impression, that may be made by a false account, I have been particular in obtaining the most accurate information, and you may rely upon the following as a true statement of facts. On the 5th ult. the Enterprize discovered a vessel that had come out of Tripoli, and made sail after her. Upon hailing her, captain Starret ordered Lieut. Heath to board her, examine her papers, and search her.—Lieut. Heath boarded her and ordered three of his men to assist in looking for papers, but with positive orders not to take away any thing.—While searching, one of the men found a watch, and another a purse of money, which they contrived to conceal. Upon returning, the Tunisians hailed Lieutenant Heath, and told him he had been robbed. As soon as the boat got on board the Enterprize all the boat's crew were examined, but nothing could be found upon them; they therefore concluded that the Tunisians had told a falsehood. On the 27th same month the Enterprize arrived at Tunis. Upon going on shore, they heard that a Tunisian vessel had complained to the Bey of Tunis of having been robbed some days before by an American schooner. The officers of the Enterprize immediately searched the whole vessel and crew, for the articles mentioned and after a strict examination three of the men at length confessed the fact. They were instantly put in Irons and are now on board the Boston, to be tried. Thus you see that both Capt. Sterret and Lieut. Heath, so far from being in the least culpable made every exertion to detect and bring these villains to the punishment they so richly deserved."

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1802.

COMMUNICATION.

☞ "*Appropriations of specific sums to every specific purpose susceptible of definition.*" —— "*Economy of public money,*" *&c. !!*

President's Message; the democratic creed!

SOME time in January last, a letter from Major James Stephenson, a member of the Virginia Legislature, to his friend in Martinsburg, was published in the Baltimore Federal Gazette, informing him, that "The Journals of the Executive" [of this state] "exhibited appropriations of money not authorized by law; and that nothing but the popularity of the chief magistrate would prevent a vote of censure. During the last year" [1801, continues the letter] "there have been drawn out of the contingent fund, upwards of thirty-two thousand dollars; there is one item of one hundred and dollars for illuminating the Capitol on the 4th of March, in consequence of Mr. Jefferson's election."

This letter was republished in the Virginia Argus, on the 9th of February afterwards, with a statement signed by the auditor of public accounts, shewing that only twenty-five dollars and forty-eight cents were expended in illuminating the Capitol on the said election, and not one hundred and dollars as was *erroneously* asserted in the said letter. Along with this, there was a severe censure on Major Stephenson for this *egregious misstatement*, and a *resolution of compliment on the executive.*

A person, desirous of being informed of the truth of this whole affair, undertook to make an enquiry among the public documents and offices where he knew that an explanation satisfactory could be obtained. He discovered that the *little, partial extract*, from the accounts which had been before the assembly, and from which Major Stephenson derived his information, had been particularly singled out from amidst that vast budget of executive extravagance by *one of the council*, who had obtained the auditor's name to it; and which is the same that was published in the Argus with the strictures and *complimentary resolution* afore-mentioned. He readily perceived too, from the same documents, that besides the twenty five dollars and forty-eight cents for illuminating the Capitol, there had been *one hundred and twenty dollars and forty-five cents* laid out in employing a private express to go to the City of Washington to bring the news of the election of the president, and *fifty dollars* for the injuries done to the horse employed on that occasion. This made in all, *one hundred and ninety-three dollars and ninety-three cents*, very improperly indeed laid out about the *election* of Mr. Jefferson, as Major Stephenson should have said, instead of saying to illuminate the Capitol. He also saw and collected from among the same documents, and other sources equally to be relied upon, information concerning other enormous expenditures of public money, not only in the most illegal manner, but even contrary to all *precedent*, all *example* of the *most profligate abuse of public trust*, so much relied upon, as will be shewn in this particular case.

The result of the above enquiry was communicated to a respectable character in the country, who had once been a member of the Virginia Assembly, with a hope that he would one day be again in the same situation; and that his independence and honesty as a man, aided by his long known decided preference to what is called the *republican* side of politics in this country, would enable him to expose and place in their proper colours those wanton and unjustifiable expenditures of the people's money by the very persons who had been so long complaining of similar abuses in others; and above all, the more than scandalous conduct of the assembly

in smothering this truly censurable business in a complimentary resolution on the conduct of the executive, on the *propriety of their appropriations of the public money*, with all those stubborn and contradictory documents staring them in the face, as will be presently shewn. That person, to whom the communication was thus made, falling in immediately after with governor Monroe, spoke to him on the subject of these expenditures; but especially those relating to the express-hire and illumination of the Capitol on the election of Mr Jefferson, as very unjustifiable, not only on account of their being unauthorized by law, but on account of th ir taking in part from the pockets of those who considered that election as a real cause of mourning, instead of rejoicing. He said that, with respect to the express-hire, this was also unnecessary, as the public mail would have answered every purpose equally as well.

With respect to this last article, Mr. Monroe answered, " that *Governor M'Kean* and many others had resorted to the use of private expresses on that great occasion, on account of the *stopping of the public mail for several days pending the presidential election in congress*." On being asked why the mail was stopped, " *he did not know!*" but left the person, under all the circumstances of the importance of the case, to conj cture for himself!! This was immediately communicated to Mr. Davis, the late post-master of Richmond, (by the person first examining into the case) and some information was requested on that head. Mr. Davis gave an answer that vindicated the post office. This communication and answer are to be found in the Virginia Gazette of the 6th of April last.

In consequence of this last, a reply was written to the answer of Mr. Davis, together with an address to the Editor of the Virginia Argus. The writer pointed out the deception of the article published in his paper, respecting the letter of Major Stephenson. He promised that, if the person who published that misstatement did not say something in extenuation of the offence he had committed against candour and truth (by giving to the public a mere scrap of a record, as a *full refutation* of what had been asserted in a private letter, in general terms) together with some further account of the other still larger sums spoken of in the same letter, this last account should, at some future, leisure moment, be given for him. These last communications are to be found in the Virginia Gazette, " Number 992," [date torn off the paper now in view] where they may be referred to, if forgotten; and, together with all the publications herein mentioned, republished if necessary. They have never yet been replied to; and therefore are to be considered as *unanswerable*. It is necessary, then, to proceed to a performance of the promise, to give to the public a full and particular account of the extraordinary, illegal, and even *unprecedented* expenditures of the public money in this state, and of the shameful concealment of those improper transactions, by those who ought to be the watchful centinels, the faithful divulgers, and the prompt avengers of the people's wrongs. They ought to be so, and not the flattering dupes and sycophants of office, which they themselves, as agents of the people, have, for their good, and not their *destruction*, set up.

VIRGINIA LEGSLATURE.

Extract from Journal, House of Delegates, Saturday, January 23d, 1802.—Page 79.—

" The committee of both houses, appointed to examine into the expenditures of public money by the executive for the last year, have according to order examined the same, and come to the following report thereupon.

" Your committee find, in the course of the last year, the sum of 51,026 dollars and 19 cents have been expended by the executive, to provide for the contingent expences of government and under certain appropriation laws, that many of the services provided for under the head of contingencies, ought in future to be provided for by the legislature, particularly the clerks in the several departments of the government, the superintendant, master armourer, assistant armourer, clerk and commissary of the armoury, the keeper, turn key, and clerk of the penitentiary, and the keeper of the keys of the Capitol.

" It further appears to your committee, that some of the items which composed the aforesaid sum, were not as much justified by law as by former precedents at the board of the executive, whereupon your committee came to the following resolution:

" *Resolved*, as the opinion of this committee, that *in future*, the executive should not expend any of the public money in the contingent fund, but in the execution of the laws and resolutions of the General Assembly, and in those cases where the interest of the state essentially requires it, and that the contingent fund should be limitted to the sum of and in no instance exceeded by the executive, but from necessity to repel invasion and to suppress insurrection."

" On motion, ordered, that the clerk do furnish a copy of the report of the said committee to the executive."

" Tuesday, January 26th, 1802.

" The Speaker laid before the house the following letter from the Governor:

" SIR,

" I have received a copy of the report of the joint committee of both houses, who were appointed to examine into the expenditures of public money, made by order of the executive, in the course of the last year. It is understood that this report was furnished to the executive, to enable it to give such explanations of the nature and object of those expenditures, as might be deemd proper on a view of the report. I beg you to assure the General Assembly that I shall be happy at all times to communicate to it whatever information I possess on any subject, especially on one so highly interesting to our constituents.

" Enquiries into the disbursements of public monies are at all times proper.—They are equally important to the welfare of the citizen, and of the public functionary. It is the duty of the representative to see that the taxes which are raised on his constituents, are properly applied. It is the duty of the executive to render an account of the disbursements made by its order, even to the minutest sum. On the other hand the executive has a just claim that its acts be viewed with candour; that the motive to every disbursement be well understood; that in cases of discretion, where it was obvious that the money was applied to public purposes, with an honest view to the public interest, some scope be allowed for difference of opinion, among different men, in the exercise of that discretion. With this view of the relative duties and rights of the two departments of the government, to the public, and to each other, I was happy that this enquiry was commenced, and anxious that it should be pursued with the utmost strictness. It was even cause of grateful reflection to me, that if an inadequate mode had been heretofore practised, it might be altered and improved, while I had the honor to serve in this department.

" Anxious however as I am to furnish the information and explanation which is desired in the present case, I am sorry to add that I find it impossible to do it under existing circumstances. The report only states the total amount of expenditures: it contains nothing special on which the executive may furnish a satisfactory explanation, relative to the objects of enquiry. It does not state, for example, how much was expended under special appropriations; how much in the contingencies of the government; or in what case the discretion of the executive was improperly exercised, in the disbursement of any part of the contingent fund, if that idea is intended to be conveyed. To enable the executive to explain the motive of any expenditure, or the authority on which it was made; to enable the legislature to decide whether the motive was a sound one, and justified by law, the item objected to with the objection made, should be stated. When a decision is formed on a full view of all the facts and circumstances belonging to the case, it may serve not only as a suitable comment on what is passed, but as a guide in all future occasions. But where the facts are retained only in the memory of the committee or the house, it is possible that the decision might lead to inferences wholly unauthorized, and to which the committee did not intend to give its sanction. I have therefore to request that the legislature will be pleased to cause such a statement to be communicatedto this department, as will enable it to give the explanation which is desired. Conscious that not one cent of the public money has been improperly applied by order of the executive, I shall hasten to give that explanation as soon as the statement is received.

" With respect to the salaries of the clerks in the several departments of the government, and of the officers employed in the manufactory of arms and penitentiary, and of the keeper of the Capitol, it is perfectly proper that they be regulated by law. I shall have the honor to state to you in another communication the cases in which the executive acted on that subject, on what motive, and by what authority.

" I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Your most obedient servant,
JAMES MONROE."

" Friday, January 29th, 1802.

Mr. B. Harrison, reported from the committee, appointed to examine into the expenditures of public money by the executive for the last year, that the committee had according to order, had the same under their consideration, and had come to a report thereupon, which he read in his place, and then delivered in at the clerk's table, where the same was again read, and agreed to by the house.

" Ordered to lie on the table."

And afterwards on the same day, " The Speaker laid before the house a letter from the Governor, with respect to the executive disbursements for the last year, and the same being read, on motion,

" Ordered, that 500 copies of the said letter be printed for the use of the members of the General Assembly.

" On motion, ordered that 500 copies of the report of the committee appointed to examine into the expenditures of public money by the executive for the last year, be printed for the use of the members of the General Assembly."

Here this interesting and all-important subject of the expenditures of the *people's* money, contrary to law, which seems to have claimed so much of the time and attention of the legislature as to have convinced us of *their impressions* on the subject, stops short on the Journal, (*as far as they are yet generally known to be published*) and nothing further is seen by, or known to the *people at large*, though 500 copies of both the last letter and report, it seems, were printed for the use of the *members of the General Assembly!* What this last letter and report contained, remained, therefore, an entire secret from the *people at large*, even unto the day of the *succeeding election*; before which, the conduct of the preceding members of the different departments of government ought always to be made fully known, to the end of a proper future choice. That there was something not very favourable, however, to the people's interest in the foregoing business, they have the strongest right to conjecture, since the above letter and report were not made *generally known* to justify the resolution entered into the next day, (Jan. 30th 1802) approving in the highest terms the conduct of the executive on the subject of the expenditures of the public money. To ascertain how far the assertion was correct then, " that not *one cent of the public money has been improperly applied by order of the executive*," so far as those public proceedings and the documents have yet come before us, will enable those not immediately concerned in public affairs to determine. Let us now take a view of *some of the expenditures* of public money, as they stood exhibited to the General Assembly from the other departments of the government, stating therewith what has been asserted with respect to some of the items, in hopes of correction in whatever may be erroneous.

EXTRACT

From Expenditures on Manufactory of Arms.

" Total amount of expenditures on the manufactory of public arms, from the commencement to the 17th of January, 1082, *dollars* 83,928 66"

In which are included the following sums:

" John Clark for sundry contingent expences, *dollars* 1389 13

" John Clark, superintendant, his salary from 8th August '98, to 1st October 1801, 3146 33

" John Clark, *undertaker of machinery* upon acc't. 8499 97"

Thus it appears, from this precious document, that John Clark, superintendant of the manufactory of arms, has employed this self-same *John Clark*, as undertaker of the machinery of the same building. To this there is no material objection, as it is believed that Mr. Clark is an ingenious and meritorious mechanic. But it is ascertained from sources equally authentic with the above document, that Mr. Clark, as superintendant, *certifies* the accounts of John Clark, undertaker of the machinery, from time to time; and in this way, by *his own certificates*, Mr. Clark had drawn, up to the 17th of January 1802—9889 dollars and 10 cents, besides his salary of 3146 dollars and 33 cents. How much more has been drawn in the same way since, we have yet to learn.

It also appears, from the same document, that 14,130 dollars has been paid to other *favorites* for digging and removing dirt, in founding the said manufactory. Somewhere about 1800 dollars have been paid Thomas Whitelaw, for *propping* the brick work of other *favorites*. What this *pretty building* is to cost the people, when done, according to this mode of laying out their money, it is impossible now to say.

But there are other expenditures of public money, besides those already mentioned, that ought to be particularly noticed. The committee appointed to enquire into the expenditures of public money, and the state of our treasur., report, among other things, that it is the " opinion of said committee that provision ought to be made *by law* for the appointment of a *surgeon* for the public guard, and for the prisoners in the penitentiary house, with a *moderate and adequate salary per annum*." This *opinion*, it is said, arose from the discovery of the allowance and payment of very *immoderate* sums to particular favorites for services of that sort! Another item in the accounts of public monies expended, as laid before the house by the report of the same committee, is for " compensation to law counsel 832 dollars and 69 cents." We have been told that 700 dollars a piece have been given to two gentlemen of the bar for appearing in one particular case before the high court of appeals, where there are judges, every body knows, as competent to the examination of *plain records* as any gentlemen at the bar. But *why is an attorney general employed with a competent salary?* Will it be acknowledged that a public officer of this sort has been employed, and that we are obliged to engage and give others enormous fees to assist him in the execution of his duties? Upon my conscience, this is TOO BAD.

I submit to the public whether the fourteen hundred dollars thus paid to the two counsellors, in the court of appeals, ought not to be deducted from the salary of the attorney general?. If he cannot act in the court of appeals, and in every other court, *what is the use of him?* Or, if he chuses to go to other courts, and gather fees, when he should be toiling for his salary in the court of appeals, should he not be obliged to give a statement of all such receipts, in order to place them in the *vacunm* of the treasury, occasioned by the *fourteen hundred dollars*, &c.?

When Queen Elizabeth was once making a tour through England, she came to the city of Coventry. She addressed the citizens in a series of verses. The last line was in these words:

" Good L—d! *what fools you be!*"

When we approach the abyss of Virginian finance, we can hardly suppress a repetition of the royal apostrophe.

With these plain documents and stubborn facts before our eyes, what shall we say to the assertion, " that not *one cent* of the public money has been improperly applied?" Was the express hire to go to Washington and the illumination of the Capitol on the *election of Mr. Jefferson* properly applied? Were these sums " applied to *public purposes, with an honest view to the public interest?*" Were the enormous sums paid to Captain Clark, under *his own certificates*, *consistent* even with *former precedents*, or any other precedents wherein the *public interest* was consulted?—Were the sums paid for digging and removing earth, to physicians, lawyers, &c. monies properly expended? With respect to the money laid out in illuminating the Capitol, monies laid out in a feast at *Goodall's Tavern*, for the particular gratification of the executive and of all those who enjoyed that illumination, would have been quite as much for *public purposes*, with an *honest view to the public interest*.

Citizens of Virginia!—reflect on these facts, and before the next election, enquire who were your representatives, who so shamefully abandoned your interests, by smothering these transactions, and even by covering them with *a complimentary resolution*? No wonder under such shameful abuses (many of which have been since, and are still going on, no doubt) that our public treasury should have been so long totally destitute of money!!!

[We hope our Correspondent will be less prolix in his future communications. It would save us a little perplexity too, if he would render his manuscript rather more legible.]

*** Several COMMUNICATIONS, received too late for this day's paper, will be attended to in our next.

To RENT,
A BRICK HOUSE,
Fronting the Market-House. For terms apply to
Alexander Gilchrist.
near the basin of the Canal
Richmond, Sept. 23, 1802. tf

GILLIAT & KIRBY,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool,
A general assortment of Fall and Winter
GOODS,
WHICH are now selling off, at their usual low price, for Cash or country Produce.
Richmond, Sept. 24, 1802.

10 Dollars Reward.
RUNAWAY from the subscriber on Wednesday the 14th of April last,
BEMAN DICK;
HE is about 30 years old, 6 feet 3 or 4 inches high, of a dark complexion, and rather slow of speech. I suppose he is lurking in the neighborhood of Mr. Mann Saterwhite, in King William, where he has a wife. Whoever delivers the above described fellow to me, living near Louisa court house, shall receive the above reward, exclusive of travelling expences; or if secured in any jail so that I get him again, Eight Dollars will be given. All masters of vessels and others are here by forewarned from harborig or employing the said fellow at their peril.
WM. DABNEY.
Louisa, Sept. 14, 1802. 12aw4w

ON the 10th of the present month, one BRAXTON BOWDEN, forged sundry Orders and Bonds in the name of the subscriber, and passed them on two men in King and Queen. The public are cautioned against receiving any paper from said Bowden with my name annexed. The numberless villainies practised by this man, render it necessary that his person should be well known, to prevent his defrauding others by his art.

Said Bowden is one or two and twenty years of age, near six feet high, and well made, with fair skin, light eyes and hair, his teeth remarkably small and generally stained with tobacco juice; he was born in Middlesex, and served his time with a plasterer, at which trade he pretends to work, but supports himself chiefly by frequenting taverns, gaming, and the means mentioned above. He ran off from Williamsburg on the 10th, with a hired horse which he swapped away as soon as he got out of town, for a sorrel; was seen on the 12th in New Kent, most probably, on his way out of the state, as he was closely pursued.
CAWIN L. CORBIN.
King's Creek, Sept. 15, 1802.

☞ The printers on the continent will do well to insert this in their respective papers.

To the Public.
BY virtue of a power of attorney from WILLIAM O. WINSTON and BICKERTON WINSTON, to the subscriber, bearing date the 29th day of July 1802, will be exposed to sale, for cash, at Hanover Courthouse, on the 12th of October next, if fair, if not, then the next fair day, THIRTEEN
VALUABLE NEGROES,
consisting of Men, Women and Children; Twenty-three Head of CATTLE, including two yoke of Oxen; Eight Head of HORSES, and Twelve Head of SHEEP, for the purpose of discharging the arrearages of Taxes, due from the said William O. Winston, as late Sheriff of Hanover county. DAVID BULLOCK.
September 2d, 1802.

The Executors of the late Gen. George Washington,
Offer for sale the following Tracts of
LAND,
—VIZ—
A TRACT in Loudoun county on Difficult Run, containing 300 acres—The soil well adapted for farming and a considerable proportion of it might easily be improved into meadow. There is a valuable mill-seat on the premises. It lies on the great road from the City of Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown to Leesburg and Winchester, 19 miles from Alexandria, less from the City and George Town, and not more than three from the Great Falls of the Potomac.

One Tract containing 2,481 acres, lying in the counties of Loudoun and Fauquier, called Ashby's Bent. The soil is that which is said to be most favorable to Plaster of Paris, well watered by several never failing streams issuing from the mountain. Part of this land is cleared and tenanted for lives.

One tract lying part in each of the above counties, containing 885 acres. Chatten's Run passes through this tract and gives several valuable mill-seats. The soil is similar to the above tract and equally favorable to Plaster of Paris.

A tract on the South Fork of Bullskin, containing 1600 acres—One also, Head of Evans's Mill, containing 433 acres, and one on Wormley's line, containing 183 acres. These several tracts are in Jefferson (late Berkeley) county—the soil very similar in quality, and particularly adapted to the culture of tobacco, hemp, wheat and Indian Corn, situated twelve miles from Harper's Ferry.

One tract containing 571 acres in Frederick county. This land is in the vicinity of the last-mentioned tracts and equally valuable.

One tract in Hampshire county containing 240 acres. This tract, tho' small, is extremely valuable. It lies on Potomac River, about twelve miles above the town of Bath (or Warm Springs) and is in the shape of a horse-shoe, the river running almost round it—two hundred acres of it are rich low grounds, with a great abundance of the largest Walnut and other trees, which with the produce of the soil, might (by means of the improved navigation of the Potomac) be brought to a shipping port with more ease and at a smaller expence than that which is transported only 30 miles by land.

One third part of 1119 acres in Nansemond county near Suffolk, lying on the road from Suffolk to Norfolk and on Nansemond River. This land is considered extremely valuable by those who are acquainted with it.

One tract in Charles county, Maryland, containing 600 acres. It is very level and lies near the river Potomac.

One tract in Montgomery county, Maryland, containing 519 acres. This land lies about 30 miles above the City of Washington, not far from Kettoctan, and is good farming land.

One tract in Pennsylvania, containing 234 acres. This land affords an exceeding good stand on Braddock's road from Fort Cumberland to Pittsburg, and a large quantity of natural meadow fit for the scythe. It is distinguished by the appellation of the Great Meadows, where the first action with the French, in the year 1754, was fought.

One other tract on the Mohawk river, state of New-York, containing 1000 acres.

In North West Territory—Three tracts lying on Little Miami, containing 301 acres.

In Kentucky——On Rough Creek, one tract containing 3000 acres—ditto adjoining, 2000 acres. Indisputable titles can be given for the above lands.

LOTS
IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Two improved lots near the Capitol, square 634. The improvements are, on each an elegant three story brick house.

Four other unimproved lots on the Eastern Branch, No. 5, 12, 13 and 14, in square 667. These lots are advantageously situated on the water.

ALEXANDRIA.

A few valuable lots in Alexandria, corner of Pitt and Princes streets, three or four of which are let on ground rent at 3 dollars per foot.

WINCHESTER.

One lot, in town, of half an acre, adjoining Doctor Makay's, enclosed with a good post and rail fence, and another in the commons of about six acres.

BATH, OR WARM SPRINGS,

Two well situated lots, on one of them is a small building large enough to accommodate one family.

The terms of sale will be made known by application to either of the subscribers.
Samuel Washington,
Culpeper county.
George S. Washington,
Jefferson do.
William A. Washington,
Westmoreland do.
George W. P. Custis,
Mount Washington,
Fairfax do.
Bushrod Washington,
Mount Vernon, do.
Lawrence Lewis,
Wood Lawn, do.
August 30. eptf.

EAGLE TAVERN,

—RICHMOND—

ESME SMOCK,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has taken the above house, which he purposes keeping in such manner as, he presumes to hope, will give general satisfaction. He will take particular care to be constantly supplied with the best WINES and LIQUORS, &c. &c. and as he is determined to spare no pains in making the Eagle Tavern equal to any in the United States, he therefore solicits such encouragement as his exertions merit.

His Stables are well furnished with FORAGE, and a careful Ostler.

May 27, 1802.

TO RENT,

For one or more years, a convenient Store and dwelling

HOUSE,

(With the necessary back-buildings,)

Next door to the Eagle Tavern, now in the possession of *Messrs. W. & D. Burr.* Enquire of

Wm. Mackenzie, & Co.

Two doors below.

Richmond, July 28, 1802. —tf

Lands in Kentucky.

TO be sold, by public sale, in the Tontine Coffee House, New-York, on the 2d day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon—*Eleven Thousand*

ACRES OF LAND,

in one or more Lots, lying in the county of Fayette, state of Kentucky, about thirty miles from Lexington and Frankfort, 20 miles South East of the Ohio River, and adjacent to the public road between the two Miami Rivers and several rising settlements: The soil generally good, well watered, and timber of various descriptions. These Lands are within 15 miles of Main Lecking and Kentucky Rivers, both navigable two or three hundred miles above the extremity of the Lands.

ALSO,

To be sold at same time and place as the above, another TRACT OF LAND of *nine thousand* acres, in one or more lots, in the county of Fayette, state of Kentucky—nearly the same distance from Lexington, Frankfort, and the Ohio Rivers, as the foregoing tract, and lays between the former and Main Lecking River, distant from the latter only a few miles. The soil is in general good, well watered, and timber of different kinds, and as the former tract, in the neighbourhood of the settled parts of Kentucky and opposite a Jersey settlement. The grants by Edmund Randolph, esq. in 1787 and 1788, and the title deeds, are clear and indisputable.

As these Lands are to be disposed of for behoof of Creditors, they will be positively sold to the highest bidder for approved Notes at 2 and 3 months.

Captain Fowler, or Mr. James Masterson, of Lexington; Mr. George Brook, Clerk of Woodford county; or Major John Lee, near Frankfort, will point out the Lands; and for further information and an accurate plan of the Lands, apply to John or Charles Wilkes, esquires, or Lewis Simond, esq. New-York, or to Mr. Brown, Dumfries, Virginia.

July 30, 1802. [tf.]

THIRD NOTICE

In the case of Christopher Anthony *and* Tarlton Woodson Pleasants,

BANKRUPTS.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy, founded upon the act of the congress of the U. States, passed on the 4th day of April 1800, entitled "An act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," has been awarded and issued against Christopher Anthony and Tarlton Woodson Pleasants, under the firm of Anthony and Pleasants, Merchants, of the city of Richmond; and they having been declared bankrupts, are hereby required to surrender themselves to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Monday the 30th instant, and on Monday the 6th day of September next, and on Wednesday the 6th day of October, at the Eagle Tavern, in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, and make a full discovery and disclosure of their estate and effects: when and where the creditors are to come forward prepared to prove their debts, and at the second sitting to choose assignees; and at the last sitting the said bankrupts are required to finish their examination, and the creditors are to assent to, or dissent from, the allowance of their certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupts, or that have any of their effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

Richmond, August 20, 1802.

I want to PURCHASE, from fifty to one hundred thousand

Flour Barrel Staves;

To be delivered at my Mills on the James River Canal.

JOSEPH GALLEGO.

Richmond, Sept 8, 1802.

FOR SALE,

A VERY GOOD

DWELLING HOUSE,

WITH a Kitchen, Dairy, Smoke-House, and two acres of excellent Ground, well enclosed, in a very handsome situation and very healthy.—Convenient for a boarding house or a private family, as it lies on the main street, near William and Mary College. For terms apply to

E. D. CHEMINANT.

Williamsburg, Sept. 1, 1802. (6t)

Armistead Anderson,

Of the late firm of Austin & Anderson,

INFORMS the public, that he has commenced business in the

Commission Line,

In the brick corner house, just below the Capitol, and nearly opposite the Post Office. He has a commodious LUMBER-HOUSE, convenient to the canal, where any kind of produce will be received on STORAGE. All those who may favour him with a preference, may rest assured that the strictest attention will be paid to their commands.

Richmond, July 1st, 1802.

THE subscriber has lately removed to the BRICK-HOUSE, opposite to Crouch's Tavern and near to Prosser and Moncure's Vendue Store.

He proposes to practice the law in the High Court of Chancery and District Courts, and in the County and City Courts which are held in this city.

HENRY BANKS.

Richmond, August 24, 1802. 1t

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Austin & Anderson,

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books and papers are in the hands of WILLIAM AUSTIN: All persons indebted to the concern, will make payment to him, who alone is authorised to close the business; all those having claims against the concern, will make application to him for payment.

William Austin,
Armistead Anderson.

Richmond, May 3, 1802.

Lands and Negroes

FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, made to the subscriber, by Benjamin Toler, Thomas Hooper, and Henry Toler, jun. to satisfy a judgment of Henrico Court, obtained by Henry S. Shore, as attorney in fact for the late house of Wm. Anderson & Co. of London, will be sold at Hanover Courthouse, on Wednesday the 22d of September next, being court day, at public auction, for ready money, the two following *TRACTS OF LAND*, belonging to the said Benjamin Toler, to wit: One tract containing 842 acres, more or less, lying on Pamunkey River, in the counties of Caroline and King William, called the *Goose Ponds*, and adjoining the lands of William Nelson, William Ellis, and Paul Woodfolk; the other tract containing 722 acres, more or less, lying in the county of Hanover, about six miles above the court-house, and one and a half miles from Pamunkey River, and bounded by the lands of Charles Carter, William O. Winston, Robert Jennings, dec. William Hooper, and Obediah Hooper. On this tract is a good frame dwelling, with four rooms below and two above stairs; a large barn, and other out houses, and a peach and apple orchard. Also, FORTY VALUABLE SLAVES, among whom is a good blacksmith, and a cooper; or so much of the above mentioned property as will be sufficient to discharge the balance remaining due on said judgment, together with the interest and charges.

Charles Copland,
Charles Johnston, } Trustees.

Richmond, August 11, 1802. eptds

N. B. On the day preceding Hanover court, to wit, on the 21st September next, will be sold also for ready money, on the plantation in Hanover above mentioned, several valuable articles of Household and Kitchen Furniture, such as Mahogany Tables, Desk, Buffet, &c. &c. with the whole stock of Horses, Cattle and Hogs thereon.

P. S. Only 363 acres of the above mentioned tract of 722 acres will be sold at the time and place above mentioned, unless it shall be found necessary on the day of sale, to sell the whole tract.

Sept. 3d, 1802.

☞ The Sale of the Lands and Negroes, the property of Mr. Benjamin Toler, as advertised above, to take place on the twenty-second day of this month, is postponed till the 27th October next, being Hanover court day; but the Furniture, Stock, &c. will be sold, at the time and place mentioned in said advertisement. The TRUSTEES.

Sept. 22, 1802.

The Subscribers offer for Sale, that valuable

Tenement,

In this city, lately occupied by GEORGE NICOLSON, deceased.

THE buildings on this Tenement are, a large convenient two story dwelling house, 48 by 30 feet. In the lower story are three rooms, one of them 30 by 20 feet, a wide airy passage of 12 feet, and a large convenient closet.—A two story brick Kitchen and Laundry, lately built, 30 by 20 feet; the lower floors are neatly paved with brick, and the upper rooms afford fit accommodation for servants; a Smoke-House, Spring-House, Stable and Coach-House.

The elevated and healthy situation of this Tenement; the great variety of beautiful prospects it affords, and its commodious buildings, render it as comfortable and pleasant a situation for a private family as any in this city. As three-fourths of the proceeds of sale of the above Tenement will belong to the three youngest children of the subscribers testator, it enables them to accommodate a purchaser, if desired, with a long credit, of four years for three-fourths of the purchase money, and for the other fourth, twelve months credit will be allowed. Bond and approved security will be required, to bear interest from the day of sale, if not punctually paid.

T. NICOLSON,
A. NICOLSON, } Ex'ors.

Richmond, Sept. 15, 1802. (12aw3w.)

Valuable Property.

FOR SALE,

Two Farms,

ABOUT 2 miles from York-Town, one containing from two to three hundred acres, at least twenty of which are reclaimed meadow; the other contains one hundred and forty acres; on the former there is a valuable new GRIST MILL, and on each an excellent apple orchard.—Also the large two story BRICK HOUSE and TENEMENT, in York-Town, formerly occupied by Col. Hugh Nelson, with every convenient out house, most of them brick, and an extensive garden. The dwelling house has five rooms below, and six on the second floor, and excellent cellars and garret rooms.—Also a BRICK WAREHOUSE at the waterside, and half of a BRICK STORE, contiguous to the dwelling house—Likewise a STABLE on a seperate lot, and some additional Lots lately purchased. The quantity of land in the farms and lots will be ascertained before the sale. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of different kinds will be Sold, if the dwelling house is disposed of. The subscriber has for sale, also, a TRACT of LAND bordering on the main road from Williamsburg to York, about five miles from the latter. This tract contains four hundred and thirty two acres, a considerable quantity of it meadow land.—The terms may be known on application to Mr. William Nelson of Charles-City county, or to the subscriber in York Town.

Judith Nelson, *Executrix of Hugh Nelson, deceased.*

July 30th, 1802. 12aw2ms.

Virginia, to wit:

At a Court of Quarterly Session, held for Campbell County, the 9th day of August, 1802,

William Dabbs, jun. *Plaintiff,*

AGAINST

James Patillo, Nathaniel Deprieft, Mary Deprieft, Charles Deprieft, Stephen Johns, and Sally his wife, late Sally Deprieft; —— Thorp, and Lucy his wife, formerly Lucy Deprieft; Charles Thorp, and Elizabeth his wife, late Elizabeth Deprieft; Bunyon Deprieft, Samuel Deprieft, Austin Deprieft, and Patty Deprieft, heirs of John Deprieft, sen. deceased, *Defendants.* } IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants James Patillo, Nathaniel Deprieft, Mary Deprieft, —— Thorp, and Lucy his wife, formerly Lucy Deprieft; Charles Thorp, and Elizabeth his wife, late Elizabeth Deprieft; Bunyon Deprieft, Samuel Deprieft, Austin Deprieft and Patty Deprieft, not having entered their appearance, and given security according to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this state: *It is Ordered,* that the said defendants do appear here on the second Monday in November next, and answer the plaintiff's action; that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the Virginia Gazettes for eight weeks successively, and posted up at the Courthouse of the said county two several court days.

A Copy—Teste,

JOHN ALEXANDER, D. C. C. C.

Cheap, for Cash.

BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

BONDS, and Promissory Notes—4/6 *per Quire.*

Other Blanks printed by the ream, or ten quires, at 3/9 *per Quire.*

THIRD NOTICE.

In the case of Edward Hyde,

A BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy, founded upon the act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April 1800, entitled "an act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," has been awarded and issued against EDWARD HYDE, merchant, of the town of Fredericksburg, and he being declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Monday the 13th, and Tuesday the 21st inst. and on Saturday the 16th day of October next, at the commissioners' office held in the Old Auditor's Office, near the Falling Garden in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, and make a full disclosure and discovery of his estate and effects: when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the second sitting, to chuse assignees, and at the last sitting, the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination, and the creditors are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

Richmond, September 3d, 1802.

Third

SECOND NOTICE

In the case of *Thomas Hooper & Henry Toler,*

BANKRUPTS.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy, founded upon the act of the congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled "An act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United Sates, &c." has been awarded and issued against Thomas Hooper and Henry Toler, merchants, under the firm of Hooper and Toler, of the city of Richmond, and they having been declared bankrupts, are hereby required to surrender themselves to the commissioners in the said commission named or a major part of them, on Friday the 10th, and on Saturday the 25th days of September, and on Wednesday the 20th day of October next, at the commissioners office, in the old auditor's office near the Falling gardens, in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, and make a full discovery and disclosure of their estate and effects; when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the second sitting to chuse assignees, and at the last sitting the said Bankrupts are required to finish their examination, and the creditors are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of their certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt are not to pay or deliver the same, but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

Richmond, Sept. 3d, 1802.

Fresh Seeds.

MINTON COLLINS

Respectfully informs the Public, that he has just received from Philadelphia the following

SEEDS,

—viz—

RED, white and yellow Clover Seed; Saint Foine, Burnet, Rye-Grass, Burden Grass, Furz or Whim Seed, Hemp and Flax Seed, Tares or Vetches, Rape and Canary, White Mustard, Large Norfolk Turnip, Winter, Dutch & Stone Turnip, with a variey of Garden Seeds, with some blue and white Chimney Ornaments, Glass Flower Bottles, and red Garden Pots, with a few chocie Hyacinth Roots.

Richmond, August 15, 1802.

Mr. ISAAC GREEN.

SIR,

BE pleased to take notice that in pursuance of the order hereto annexed on the third Thursday in November next, between the hours of ten o'clock in the morning and sunset of the same day, at the court house of Charles-City, in the State of Virginia, I shall proceed to take the depositions of Ezek. Brown, and Samuel Ladd, in a suit in chancery, depending in the court of the said county in which I am plaintiff and you are defendant.

WILLIAM P. BYRD.

Aug. 1st, 1802.

CHARLES-CITY COUNTY, to wit: July, 1802.

William P. Byrd, plaintiff, against Isaac Green, defendant, } On an Injunction.

On the motion of the plaintiff this suit is continued, and leave is granted him to take the depositions of his witnesses, on publishing the time and place of taking such depositions, in the Virginia Gazette, for two months successively, and at the courthouse door of this county.

A Copy
Teste

WYATT WALKER, C. C.

The Broad-Rock Races

WILL COMMENCE

On Tuesday the 28th of September—to continue three days.

THE first day, a purse of Three Hundred Dollars, running three mile heats—Entrance, Twenty Dollars.

The second day, a purse of One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, two mile heats—Entrance, Ten Dollars, carrying weight for age, agreeable to the New-Market rules.

The third day, a sweepstakes for three years old colts and fillies, running two mile heats, carrying 86lbs. on each. Subscribers each to pay 100 dollars, play or pay, and are at liberty to run any colt or filly of the above age they may bring forward, which they are not bound to name until the day of the race. This subscription will be kept open until the 21st September next. Gentlemen wishing to become subscribers can do so by letter, if they think proper.

W. BALL.

Broad-Rock, Aug. 23d, 1802.

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

From the Commons of this City, about the 4th inst.

A sorrel horse,

ABOUT four feet ten inches high, 17 or 18 years old, shod all round; he has a blaze face, hanging mane, and switch tail, one of his hind feet white, is branded upon one of his buttocks with a Q or something like it, with a lump on the middle of his back about the size of a hen's egg, is in good order, he paces slow, trots roughly, gallops very well and has tolerable good spirit. Having owned this horse upwards of ten years, he is well known to many people. Any person who will deliver the aforesaid horse to me in this city, shall receive Ten Dollars; if stolen twenty for the thief if brought to justice.

Charles Winegardner.

Richmond, Sept. 13, 1802.

ALL persons are forewarned from taking an assignment or transfer of the BRICK LUMBER-HOUSE on the Basin of the Canal, above Messrs. Pickett, Pollard and Johnston's in the city of Richmond, belonging to Mr. Bartlett Still, as I hold a deed of trust on the same for the benefit of Richard S. Hackley, & Co. which the said Still refuses to admit to record, agreeable to law, there being but two subscribing witnesses thereto, no more being convenient at the time of the signing thereof. All persons are required to take due notice thereof.

Wm. MONCURE, Trustee.

Richmond, Sept 11, 1802.

ON the 28th day of April last, Mr. Seth B. Wigginton applied to me to give him a deed of trust on some property to secure the payment of a debt due by me to Messrs. Richard S. Hickley, & Co. of New-York, which was agreed to by me, the property was named, viz:—1000 acres of Military Land, 200 acres in Fluvanna county, and 1000 acres on Sandy River. Mr. Wigginton also applied to me to know if I would add the Brick Lumber-House, on the basin of the canal, alluded to by Mr. William Moncure, the trustee; my reply was that I would not, nor never would, and gave him my reasons at that time. This conversation passed in the prelence of respectable testimony. The three tracts of Land was the property mutually agreed on, between Mr. Seth B. Wigginton and myself; Mr. W. went to his room and filled up the blanks, it being late at night and in the hurry of business I signed the deeds without minutely examining them, having full confidence in Mr. W. that he would not add any thing but what was agreed on.—My refusing to admit the deed to record is not on account of there being but two witnesses to sign, but that, the Lumber-House was inserted contrary to my knowledge, instead of the 1000 acres of land.

BARTLETT STILL.

Richmond, Sept. 13, 1802.

SOME time last spring, Mr. Seth B. Wigginton applied to Mr. Bartlett Still, in my presence, to give him a deed of trust on his Brick Lumber-House on the basin of the canal, which Mr. Still positively refused, in consequence of his not having paid for nor obtained a right to it. I further believe, the deed of trust that Mr. Still intended to give Mr. Wigginton, was on three tracts of land, and not the lumber-house.

EDMUND TAYLOR, Jun.

Richmond, Sept. 13, 1802.

NOTICE.

In the matter of *Christopher Anthony* and *Tarleton Woodson Pleasants,*

BANKRUPTS.

THE subscribers being duly appointed Assignees of the estate and effects of Christopher Anthony and Tarleton Woodson Pleasants, Bankrupts—All persons indebted to the said Bankrupts, or who have any of their effects, are not to pay or deliver the same to any other person or persons than the subscribers, or to such as may be duly authorized by them.

GEORGE MARX,
NEIL M'COULL.

10th September, 1802. 4t